SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE. AMERICAN CROCODILES.

Recent investigations have shown that the creedile is to be found in the less frequented parts of Florida, where it has long been confounded with the alligator, and a single specijounded with the alligator, and a single specimen is now among the collection of reptiles at the Smithsonian Institution. The great point of difference between crecodiles and alligators is that the former live in salt water bayous or creeks near the sea, while the latter are to be found only in the fresh water streams. The crocodile, cayman, gavia and alligator are all types of one group, the Crocodila. In these reptiles the heart resembles that of birds more than that of any cold-blooded animals. The ventricle is completely divided by a septum into two chambers, the venous and arterial blood join outside of the heart, and the brain is bird-like. The muzzie of the alligator is in a straight line, The muzzie of the alligator is in a straight line, but that of the crocodile is much narrower bebut that of the crocodile is much narrower behind the nostrils. There are also other anatomical differences. The crocodile is known among the Indians as the "long-nosed alligator." The Florida crocodile is the Crocodilus acutas of Cuvier, and is entirely identical with the Jamaica species, but entirely different from the cayman of Guiana, South America. One of the most interesting characteristics of the American crocodile is the care that it takes of its offspring. During the breeding season especially the reptiles utter lond cries or shrieks that have been compared to the yelping of hounds or puppies.

breeding season especially the reptiles utter lond cries or shrieks that have been compared to the yelping of hounds or puppies.

After the eggs have been buried by the female she frequently visits the nest, and when the young are about to come out she has been seen to move about the nest in clumsy tenderness, scratching and pawing the shells and uttering a curious bark-like sound that seems to excite the half-hatched young to renewed exertions to extricate themselves from the broken eggs. This accomplished, the mother leads her young from the river to the marshy pools, safe from predatory visits of the male. If hunted at this time the female crocodile exhibits the utmost ferocity and shows great cunning in guiding her young to places of safety. The young are fed by the mother, as are many of the young sea birds, by masticated food, disgorged for the purpose. The movements of the crocodile on land, when in danger, are totally different from those of the alligator, whose clunay gait is so well known. The crocodiles stand with their bodies off the ground, erect upon their legs, and make their attacks by successive jamps. The American crocodile is not so savage as those of the Old World, yet numbers of instances are known where their attacks have resulted in the loss of life.

THE "COMBING" OF WAVES.

All who have watched waves breaking on the All who have watched waves breaking of the seashere have probably noticed the furrowed or "combed" appearance of the back of a wave as it curls over. This "combing" appears suddenly, beginning at the advancing edge of the crest and spreading backward. In small waves a foot or so in height and of long and the state of the crest and agree seen in shallow. extended front, such as are seen in shallow water, the crest, which rolls down the front of the wave, is at first smooth and even, while the back of the wave is also smooth and unthe back of the wave is also smooth and unfurrowed, but the edge of the cres; suddenly
becomes crenated and almost simultaneously
the "combing" appears on the back of the
wave, travelling rapidly backward from the
crenated edge. A considerable length of the
wave appears to be thus affected at almost the
same instant. In larger waves the crest falls
rather than rolls upon the concave front, but it
suddenly becomes uneven and is often fringed
with a row or rows of drops, the "combing"
ameering at the same instant.

appearing at the same instant.

"It is well known," says a writer in Nature,
that a long cylinder of liquid is unstable and will, if left to itself, at once split into a row of equal, equidistant drops—the splitting being effected by a constriction of the cylinder in certain places and a builging out in others.

Again, if a mass of liquid is bounded by an edge whose surface is approximately a portion of a long cylinder, there is good reason for supposing that this cylindrical edge will be suffice being forced in in certain places and it will tend to cleave in the same way, the surface being forced in in certain places and out in others. Now a wave's crest presents such a cylindrical edge. It will, therefore, of itself, cleave in the way described, and the constrictions and aided at the place of builging out. Thus lines of easiest flow will be set up, which in their turn will determine the furrows en the back of the wave. The fringe of drops is due to the spitting in a similar manner of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of much of the setting at the edge of a wave is, I think, attributable to the breaking up of the rest in this wanner. The regularly toothed edge of a spot of candle-way that has fallen on a cold object affords in a permanent form a familiar illustration of the same action."

The Provade Paper of the same action."

The Provade Paper of the place of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of the cylindrical jets shot out from the places of such jets in this manner. The regularly toothed edge of a spot of candle-way that has fallen on a cold object affords in a permanent form a familiar illustration of the same action."

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Again, if a mass of liquid is bounded by an

· TARTAR EMETIC AS A POISON.

Antimony and its compounds, says Knowledge, "would not be dangerous were it not for the too prevalent opinion that they may be used in all cases, safely, as emetics. Antimony itself cannot be used in this way until it has been so modified by chemical admixture as to be capable of decomposition by the fluids of the body. For this purpose tartarized autimony, in the form commonly known as tartar emetic, is usually employed; and most cases of antimonial poisoning have arisen from the administration of tartar emetic in large doses. The employment of this substance to detect children or servants who have taken for-lidden articles of food has led to some very sad cases of poisoning. The practice cannot be too strongly reprehended. Tartar emetic has also been used, as foolishly, to cure con-firmed drunkards of their bad habit by caus-When tartar emetic has been taken in poisonous amount and vomiting does not follow, it must be excited until, if possible, all the poison has been rejected. Copions draughts of tepid water, tickling the Copions draughts of tepid water, ticking the back of the throat, and other such methods of producing vennting, may be employed. If, however, the poison cannot be got rid of in this way, a decoction of tincture of quinine may be given with advantage, for tartarized antimony is decomposed by nearly all bitter antimony is decomposed by nearly all bitter or astringent vegetables which contain tannin, producing an inert tannate of the protoxide of antimony (which is the base of tartar emetic and James's Powder). Should no quinine be at hand a strong infusion of black tea should be administered, pending the arrival of a

Referring to the Bravo case, Knowledge says the whole theory of those who suspected Mrs. Bravo of poisoning her husband was absurd. Mr. Bravo, it says, probably took a poisonous dose of laudanum, trusting to the tartar emetic as a safe and sure emetic and not knowing that it should never be taken in cases of narcotic poisoning. Narcotic poisons so diminish the sensibility of the stomach that it will retain under their action what under other circumstances it would immediately reject. Failing to remove the laudanum by a dose of tartar emetic, Mr. Bravo probably repeated the dose until he had taken a poisonous amount.

ICE-FLOES AND SUN-SPOTS.

The presence of ice-floes off Ireland and in the Western Atlantic during the past few months was due to some extent, says E. Douglas Archiwas due to some extent, says E. Douglas Archibald, to the unusually warm winter which seems to have prevailed pretty uniformly over the North Atlantic and Northwest Europe. Though it is improbable," he adds, "that we shall find any such regular periodicity in the amount of these ice-floes in the Atlantic as in that of the Indian winter snows and rains, it is worthy of notice to observe that they have a decided tendency to occur to an unwented extent about the times of maximum sun-spotent about the times of maximum sun-spote. The then gives the following table prepared by Professor Fritz, of Zurich, showing the years of greatest frequency of floating ice and the epochs of maximum sunspot:

Floating ice and the epochs of maximum sunspot:

1890-18 1894-19 1895-19 1895-19 1895-19 1896-19 189

loating foe.	Sun-epo 1799	Fionting ice.	Sun-spot. 1837.2
Marie	1804.	4 1882.44	1848.1
828 '29 (1810.	1868 (1870.6
831 }	1829.	1869 }	
Just as	t has b	on informed!	anve Mr.

problem, is by all means to have a meteorological station in Iceland."

REMARKABLE MIRAGES IN SWEDEN. Mirages are frequent and remarkable in the southern and central parts of Sweden, and from southern and central parts of Sweden, and from time to time whole landscapes, cities and castles, with moving objects, have been observed reflected on the sky for hours. During an afternoon in May a magnificent spectacle was seen over the Lake of Orsa, in a remote part of Dalcarlia, in latitude 61°. Many large and small steamers, with smoke rising from their funnels, were seen reflected over the lake, and later on the scene changed to a landscape, the vessels then taking the form of islands in the lake covered with more or less vegetation. The phenomenon lasted from 4 to 7 o'clock p. m., the mirage at last dissolving in a haze.

THE COMPASS AFFECTED BY BRICKS. HER COMPASS AFFECTED BY BRICKS.
Herr Kepner, of Salzburg in the Tyrol, recently
observed that the compass needle was affected
by some old bricks. He then had two bricks
made from each of eight varieties of clay in
the neighborhood, one brick in each case being
baked. The unbaked bricks did not affect
the needle, but seven of the eight baked bricks
proved polarly magnetic. Particles of powder
of the magnetic bricks adhered to a steel mag
net. Breunerite, mica-slate, argillaceous ironnet. Breunerite, mica-slate, argillaceous iron-garnet, chlorite and hornblende were, before heating, unmagnetic, but intense heat produced a magnetic polarity, the axis of which seemed to be perpendicular to the plane of stratifica-

UTILIZING THE EARTH'S INTERNAL

HEAT. Scientific men in Japan are now discussing the possibility of utilizing the internal heat of the earth. At a recent meeting of the Seismological Society Mr. Milne read a paper in which he said that the fact that there was an unlimited supply of energy in the interior of the earth had been generally overlooked, although portions of it crop out in countries like Japan, Iceland and New-Zealand in the form of hot springs, solfataras, volcances, etc. He stated springs, solfataras, volcanoes, etc. He stated that there is an unlimited supply of water in hot springs within a radius of 100 miles around Tokio, and that the heat of these springs could be converted into an electric current and transmitted to the town.

THE SYMPTOMS.

(WITH HINTS ON TREATMENT.) First notice if he sit salone,
And meditates or writes a lot,
Or talks in an abstracted tone.
Or walks about at nights a lot.
Observe if he delights to wade
Through multitudes of "spooney" verse;
And if he hints a certain maid Is peerless in the universe,

And also note if he awaits The postumar's coming eagerly,
And if he often vows the fates
Are smiling on him meagrety.
Observe if he appears to pine,
As though affairs were grieving him;
And if he's disnellined to dine,
And appetite seems leaving him.

If ever and anon he groans
With sobs and sighs mysterious,
And mut ters in abstracted tones,
Be sure his state is serious.
And if he raves of some "sweet dove,"
And gazes on a carte at times,
You'll know he's suffering from love,
Which much affects the heart at times,

Your treatment must at first be mild-Pon't reshiv mar his "moonness";
A man's as helpiess as a child
When saffering from "spooniness."
Love's patients ne'er like being chaffed,
Although they show inanity;
Just give him wedlock, that's the draught
To bring him back to sanity.

THE ODD LORD DUDLEY.

"we have not enjoyed the advantage of having had the French twice in our capital."

This recalls a retort about as good made by an Englishman to the Duc de Broglie when Ambassa-dor in England, who said, with equally lax manners, that they were right in thinking the English a na-tion of shopk-epers. "Perhaps so," was his reoly. "just as we always thought you were a nation of solders."

"just as we always thought you were a nation of soiders."

After his retirement his curious mania and various odoities increased to an extravagant degree, and were the taik of the town, which, however, soon came to accept them as it does all kinds of oddity. He would go to dinner parties and sit without uttering a word excepting to himself. During some brief "flashes of shence," Mr. Raikes tells of a friend of his whom he describes as good-natured and a kery good-looking man, not overflowing with intellect. "It was at a time when poor Dudley's mind was on the wane, when his caustic himor would still find vent through the cloud which was granually overshadowing his masterly intellect: he was sitting in his room, unheeding those around him, and soilloquising aloud, as was so often his custom. His favorite Newfoundland dog was at his side, who scemed to engross the whole of his attention. At leugth, patting his head, he exclaimed, 'Fido mio, they say dogs have no souls. Humph! And still they say — has a soul!' Upon one occasion he found it was a tete-a-tete with the host. When in the evening he was asked how the dinner went off, Alien said, 'Lord Dudley spoke a little to his servant and a great deal to his dog, but said nothing."

In this state, too, he would invite large companies to dinner, who, stranger still, would accept his invitations; though when they came he would not address them, Mr. Moore, who loved cheerfulness and gayety, complained mournfully of these festivities, as damping and depressing. For the host would sit the whole time in a sort of stupor, or converse with himself, or have a volume of Hinne open before him which he would read throughout his dinner! This was the beginning of the end. A short time afterward, in 1852, it was known that the doctors had directed that he should be put under restraint, and on the 6th of March, 1853, this brilliant but eccentric man expired. He was only lifty-two. A relation of his, the Kev. Mr. Ward, succeeded to the title with four thousand pounds a year passed t After his retirement his curious mania and various

THE " EASY CHAIR'S" FIRST BOOK.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On reaching his legal majority he decided to go abroad, regarding travel as one of the best means of culture, and within six months he sailed for Europe. He passed a year in Italy most profitably, and then visited Germany, entering the University of Berlin, and witnessing while there the revolutionary scenes of 1848. The two years following he wandered over Southern Europe and through Egypt and Syria, taking many and careful notes of all places visited and all people seen.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JOSEPH COOK IN JAPAN. - Joseph Cook Joseph Cook in Japan.—Joseph Cook is now conducting religious services in Japan. The Eev. Horace Leavitt. of Andover, received an account of Mr. Cook's address at Kioto, and sent it to The Congregationalist for publication. The acount in part is as follows: "The Kioto meeting was remarkable in several respects. First, you must know that while a National Parliament has not yet been established, there are already local assemblies, where representatives elected by the people discuss and decide many matters of local interest. That which meets in Kioto local assemblies, where representatives elected by the people discuss and decide many matters of local interest. That which meets in Kioto includes the city and two or three outlying provinces. Leading members of this assembly invited Mr. Cook to deliver the address, and they provided the building and assumed all the expenses. They issued tickets of admission, and many members of the assembly and leading officials of the city government were present, the vice-governor being on the platform. Some Buddhist priests were invited and were present, as were many of the most intelligent men of the city. The largest building that could that day be secured was a theatre holding 1,200 to 1,500, and it was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Cook's address, with its interpretation, occupied three hours and three-quarters, during the whole of which time, with perhaps the exception of the last twenty minutes, when some began to leave the room, there was the most perfect order. The address was the same as that given in Kobe, only fuller and more outspoken. It was indeed a rare day, and as he sowed with a full hand those seeds of Evangelical Christian truth into minds which, if they heard at all, had heard from afar, one could not heip the full hand those seeds of Evangence Charles truth into minds which, if they heard at all, had heard from afar, one could not heip the feeling that the hand of God was in it and that He would not suffer His word to return unto Him void. It is probable that the address was more distinctively religious than some expected it to be, still they knew what his addresses had been elsewhere and they invited him without even a shadow of a suggestion that he should trim his speech. Coming out of that meeting with the recollection of that great audience of legislators, a vice-governor and many lower officials, physicians, lawyers, editors, teacners, pupils, priests, merchants, etc., have been sitting in perfect quietness and attention for four hours, histening to a Christian preacher, a foreigner too at that, declaring tian preacher, a foreigner too at that, declaring here in this old sacred city of Kioto that Christianity alone can give them the civilization they seek, the safe constitutional freedom to which they aspire, and then recalling the fact that within ten years a Protestant Christian, imprisoned for his faith alone, died in the prison of this same city, one could hardly help shouting, 'What hath God wrought!' Mr. Cook also gave a question-box lecture to the students of our school, which was very interesting and profitable."

THE SALVATION ARMY.—A contribution of £5 by the Archiishop of Canterbury toward the purchase of a building in which the ministrations of General Booth, commanding the British Salvation Army, and formal recognitions by many other prelates of the Establishment, have attracted universal attention in England of late. No movement for the time commands equal attention in the religious world. The fortunes of the Army may be said to be in the ascendant. Says The Times (London): "A Lord Chief Justice denounces attacks upon it. Courts of law condemn magistrates for attempts to repress its demonstrations. Spiritual lords in their places in Parliament approve its objects and c its faults. Their head and chief signifies his sympathy in the solid form, magnificently desympathy in the solid form, magnificently described by an archepiscopal chaplain as nominal, of a check toward its purchase of sedditional quarters. Its territorial ambition enlarges daily. French police and Churchmen are perplexed and alarmed by its projects for an invasion of the Republic in force. An inroad has already been made into Ireland. In England processions which were at first disturbed by ribaldry, and exposed almost to as much danger from the attendant guardians of the peace as Europeans from Alexandrian gendarmes, can now usually count upon tranquility, and often on courtesy. If the organization be exposed to any danger, it is rather that which threatens a denomination all men speak well of. Sufferers in its ranks by the riotousness last Wednesday of young idlers of the lower sections of the middle class in Dublin ought to congratulate themselves on having

SWEDENBORGIANISM IN ENGLAND. - The pedient. The Saturday Review, commenting upon an article in The North American Review, describing the activity of Swedenborgians in this country, says: "It is rather perplexing to be country, says: old that the doctrines of Swedenborg have in our own age become religious truisms which form the burden of popular preaching and are enunciated from all more or less liberal pulpits. His theological inspirations undoubtedly criginate in a violent recoil from the current criginate in a violent recoil from the current Protestant doctrine of justification, which he regarded as subversive of morality; but in rejecting Lutheran doctrine he rejected with it the great body of traditional belief of the Church. His teaching on the Trinity is not easily distinguishable from Sabellianism, and in order to cut up by the roots the Lutheran scheme of justification he decided original sin altogether. The reviewer says that he 'abolished the devil,' but that is not by any means clear; his whole teaching on the future life and on future states of reward and punishment is clothed in obscure and nuptical language, though it includes very precise statements about the condition in the next world of the leading reformers—Luther, Calvin and others—who had to expiate hereafter the immoral leading reformers—Luther, Calvin and others
—who had to expiate hereafter the immoral
theories of justification by faith only which
they had inculcated here. We agree with the
reviewer that 'Swedenborg's ideas are quite
unorthodox,' but heterodoxy is one thing and
modern religious liberalism—which affects a
sublime indifference to all 'doxies'—is quite
another. That Swedenborg's principles loginally extrand out would result in an 'extremely cally carried out would result in an 'extremely radical' form of heterodoxy from which most radical form of heterococci, may be true, and probably is true; but a form of hetero-doxy it would be after all, and not a mere 'ante-preternaturalism,' to adopt the reviewer's somewhat cumbrous phrase."

Good Preaching in the Summer.—
Attention is called by The Christian Advocate to the custom of churches obtaining inferior ministers to supply the places of their elergymen when the latter happen to be absent; and especially the prevalence of this habit when clergymen are taking their summer vacations. The Advocate says: "The Nostrand Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. G. E. Reed is pastor, has adopted a plan which every Methodist Episcopal church would find of great value. Instead of selecting uninteresting preachers, and paying them a pittance as supplies during the vacation, it has secured the preachers, and paying them a pittance as supplies during the vacation, it has secured the very best preachers accessible, and compensates them accordingly. The paltry economy in a weli-to-do church, that pays a 'supply' the least he can be got for, reacts unfavorably on the church. Complaint is sometimes justly made that distinguished professors, etc., preach for other churches during the vacation. One of them connected with a college, when asked by the writer why he did not preach in Methodist churches, said, 'My income is much less than when I was a pastor, and does not support my family. I would rather preach in a Methodist church; but only one has asked me—that a rich church, that offered me little more than en ough to pay my expenses.' Churches prosperous enough to give their pastor a vacation and pay church, that offered me into the man of the control about our ministers becoming permanent vacation supplies for other churches something that we do not justify, but which the niggardly course of some well-to-do societies in great measure accounts forr. Moreover, such a course would be only just to those who have to stay at home. As it often is, the majority virtually say: 'We are going away to have a good time. Live on crusts and water till we get back.'

An English clergyman offers communicants ginger ale instead of wine at communion. This bath a recalls to the memory Lady Brassey's state-

ment that on one of the South Sea Islands the The Guardian (Loodon) is alarmed at the formation of a new society within the Church of England, calling itself "The Catholic League." The chief objects of the League, it appears, are to restore the use of incense, masses for the dead, and Mariolatry, and to found "a Brotherhood of the Common Life," or association of vagrant preachers who are "to propagate the Gospel of Christ in the high-ways and byways, free from the constraint of custom and stiffness of recognized formulas." "That The Guardian," The Pall Mall Gazette says, "should be alarmed at the appearance of this tropical plant in the once trim and homely this tropical plant in the once trim and homely garden of the Established Church, and should garden of the Established Church, and should be startled into a comparison of Ritualism to the Revolution, which, like Saturn, devoured its own children, is not surprising. The matter for remark rather is that the world at large has become so indifferent to 'Catholic Leagues.' A quarter of a century ago the formation of a new 'Romanizing' society would have thrown not only sincere Churchmen but the general public the series favor of avaitathe general public into a perfect fever of excite-ment. Since then the Church, and especially its most 'advanced' members, have developed an unprecedented zeal and achieved in a ceran unprecedented zear and achieved in a cer-tatu sense great triumplis. But on the other hand, Gallio has become more indifferent than ever. The gulf between the Church and the world is widening very rapidly. It could not well be otherwise, for

posite directions." A largely attended meeting of the Salvation Army was held in London on June 29 in aid of the purchase of the Grecian Theatre and Eagle Tavern, to acquire which £16,750 had to be raised within the next three weeks. General Booth, who presided, "said the property they purposed buying could be adapted so as to accommodate 10,000 people. Not only did they in tend to purchase this property, but they would never rest until they had a hall for the army in every square mile of the metropolis. When they got the cages they could find plenty of birds to fill them. The establishment of the training barracks and training hall at Clapton had been attended with great success, 10,000 persons having been present at service there and in the grounds last Sunday evening. He had no doubt they would be able to attract tens of thousands to the Eagle—folks who had drank, danced, sworn and served the devil there before, and whom they meant to convert. The Eagle was within five minutes, wait of Mr. Bradlangh's Hall of A largely attended meeting of the Salvation meant to convert. The Eagle was within five minutes' walk of Mr. Bradlaugh's Halt of Science. Good bless Mr. Bradlaugh's ("Amen") There was nothing he (the Gen-eral) would like to see better than Mr. Bradhaugh at the penitent form. (Loud cries of "Amen!" "We will bring him there.") Mrs. Booth then spoke. Subscriptions toward the new undertaking were then announced by the General, amid loud cries of "Amen" and General, amid loud cries of "Amen" and "Bless the Lord," ranging from five shillings to twenty guineas, £100, £200, and £500."

The following is told by The Congregationalist: When Professor Caleb Mills called the students of Wabash College, Indiana, together for morning prayers, December 3, 1833, he used a small hand-bell that, for more than two years after that, was the only college bell in use in that institution. Since then it has been used in several schools, until the bell-tongue has in several schools, until the bell-tongue has worn a deep groove by striking so many times against the bell. This interesting relic finally became the property of the Rev. H. C. Hovey, of New-Haven, Conn., who has had it inscribed with the main facts of its history and presented it to the college, in which his father, Professor E. O. Hovey, was for more than forty years a professor.

in Paris, has forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury an account of his experience at an all-night meeting of the Salvation Army, in the hope of preventing any further encouragement being given to that body by the Bislops. He came away, he says, "almost heartbroken at the dangerous doctrines and bla-phemous heresies put forward by some of the speakers."

A writer in The Occident has an article on "Christ's Pocket Bible." "We imagine," says The Christian Register, "that few Christians today would be content to carry such a pecket Bible as Jesus did, which contained no word of the New Testament."

. The Standard (Baptist), quoting from Tal-

"mage, asks: "In what sense is a man preaching the gospel when his pulpit talks are on themes of this nature?" The Christian Register thinks The Standard is too exacting in expecting Mr. Talmage to talk sense every Sunday. missionaries had to substitute cocoanut milk

for wine, as the cup never reached the third communicant with any of its contents left. An experience in England similar to that in the South Sea may have led to a similar ex-

The Chief Consistory of Brestau, Germany, in a pastorm letter, warns the church members against indulging in the worldly amusement of dancing.

The oldest Unitarian minister living active service is the Rev. Increase Summer Lincoln, of Wilton, N. H. He celebrated his eighty-third birthday on June 27.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

"Natural Religion" and "Natural Christianity," as the author of "Ecce Homo" describes them, seem to us to be vitally deficient in the power to excite any soft of emotion of trust,—without which you may excite, no doubt, any amount of justifiable awe, admiration and self-depreciation, but in our view, at least, cannot excite any genuine religious fiediag. We do not differ from this able writer in thinking that there is such a thing as "natural religion," but we do differ from him, when he asserts that there is such a thing for one who declines, or is unable, to discover in the universe traces of a superphysical, we should rather say, than a supernatural. Power,—that is, traces of a power to mould and modify that in nature which is physical, in the direction and for the purposes of that in nature which is not physicial but mental and moral. There is no end of "natural religion" in the mere discovery of human Free-will, for that is the discovery that the adamantine chain of physicial necessity has been and is interrupted by the will of man itself,—a chiscovery utterfy inconsistent with the favorite scientific view. There is no end of "natural religion" in the discovery of conscience that there is a moral obligation on us to do this rather than that,—an obligation from which it is simply impossible to escape, without bringing on ourselves an unappeasable remorse, and a sense of conscious unworthiness from which it is impossible to dissociate the conviction of invisible constemation and displeasure. There is no end to natural Christianity in the discovery that Christ is an ideal infinitely and hopelessly above and beyond as, and yet full of power to draw us upward, if we will, toward himself. There is no end to natural Christianity in the discovery that Christ is an ideal infinitely and hopelessly above and beyond as, and yet full of power to draw us upward, if we will, toward nimself. But there is, to our minds, nothing worthy of the name of natural religion or natural Christianity at all, that does is promise as gardance, and excite in us trust. Again, though we can quite recognize a natural religion—such as that of the Jews,—which is so profoundly occupied with God's guidance and government in the world, that it raises, even for centuries, no question as to the state of man after death, we can hardly recognize one which, when the question had once been raised, could admit that the same power and love which had excited so genume a trust in this life, would feel no concern to carry onward our education beyond the point at which this world leaves it. The nathor of "Ecce Homo" seems to us content to find a natural religious,—not natural because in spite of the paradox, it is in the highest sense natural to man to lean on something beyond Nature; not religious, because Religion means something which is binding, something which we cannot in our hearts defy; and we can in our hearts defy any power which only threatens us with extinction, and does not threaten us with inextinguishable remorse.—[The London Speciator.

What appears to be certain is, that these summer schools meet a really earnest intellectual craving of the time. They are patronized because they are wanted. And they are wanted because they undertake to bring forward the very best which the most thoughtful and scholarly men of the time have to say. In no small degree they give the results of the most extensive reading, the widest research and the wisest thinking. And these results are distributed far and wide, to do what they may in shaping the intellectual life of the people. Sarely, this is no unmeaning sign of the best spirit of the time and country, and bears winess to anything rather than a vain desire of doubtful pleasure-seeking and frivolity.—[The Churchman. What appears to be certain is, that these sun

Sunday newspapers and excursions on the Lord's Day in the paironage which they receive from Christian people are two of the most untoward and dangerous signs of the times, as related to the progress and power of the gospel. Reat and moral and spiritual culture with devotion are the real objects to be sought, and the more there is of Sunday excursions and Sunday papers the loss chance there is, as a rule, to secure these ends; and in saying this we are by no means saying that excursions and Sunday newspapers always show an immoral side, though we have no doubt whatever that their general fuffuence tends strongly to secularize the Sabbath and take away its spiritual power.—[The Congregationalist.

HOME INTERESTS

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

SCARCITY OF LOBSTESS—MEATS NO CHEAPTR—CORN IN MARKET—FOGS HIGHER.

There has been but a moderate supply of fish of all kinds during the past week. Lobsters are scarce and are selling fast at from 15 to 18 cents a pound.

A few Spanish mackerel are being caught in the vicinity of Sandy Hook which are sold for 25 cents a pound, while those coming from Chesapeake as a pound, while the octra large one are 75 cents a pound, while the octra large one are 75 cents a gound, while the octra large one are 75 cents a gound, while the octra large one are 75 cents a gound, while the octra large one are 75 cents a gound. However, while the octra large one are 75 cents are considered to the control of the secret of soft crabs; small ones are 75 cents a gound. Large bluefish are 12 cents a pound. Large bluefish are 12 cents a pound; medium sized basis 25 cents; sea-bass 18 cents a pound; medium sized basis 25 cents; sea-bass 10 cents for the small size, and larger sea-bass 10 cents for the small size, and larger sea-bass 10 cents for the small size, and larger sea-bass 10 cents a pound; the small size, and larger sea-bass 10 cents a pound; diamoud-back terrapins are still \$24 adosen. Hard shell; clams of the larger size are \$1 a hundred; of cents a pound. Green turtles are 15 cents a pound; diamoud-back terrapins are still \$24 adosen. Hard shell; as when opened. Frors legs are 50 cents a pound; white batt is the same price; smoked salmon is 20 cents a pound.

During the past week the prices of meats have remained about the same; there is no change worthy of special mention. Meats of all kinds are in moderate supply. Porterhouse steaks are \$2 cents; and good rib roasts are 26 cents a pound. Spring lamb remains a favorite dish, and the demand for it is equal to the supply. Forterhouse steaks are 52 cents; and good rib roasts are 26 cents a pound. Spring lamb remains a favorite dish, and the demand for it is equal to the supply; part should be cents; and good rib roasts are 26 cents a pound they are both moving fast, and in precisely op-

remains a favorite dish, and the demand for 14 squal to the supply; lamb racks, the best roats of lanh, are sold for from 20 to 25 cents a pound; the street of his is the beg of lanh, which is 18 to 22 cents a pound; the hindquarter is from 16 to 22 cents a pound; the hindquarter is from 16 to 22 cents a pound; the hindquarter is from 16 to 22 cents a pound; the sear small and tender, and when properly cooked are very dainty. Next to these are the sold of 40 cents a pound; these are small and tender, and when properly cooked are very dainty. Next to these are the sold of 40 cents a pound through the sear of the

cach, is 25 cents a pound, made at 30 cents a dozen, cents a dozen, Long Island eggs are retailing at 30 cents a dozen, and are not likely to become cheaper. The best domestic cheese is from 16 to 18 cents a pound. Choice creamery butter is sold for 30 cents a pound out will probably be higher; good State butter is 28 cents, and Western butter 25 cents a pound.

MENU. MRNU.

French Vegetable Soup.

Brook-frout. Water-Cress.
Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Potatoes. Fred leg-Plant. Corn.
Snipe.
Potato Salad.
Cheese. Waters.
Pasphorry Cresm, Cake.
Cherries, Peaches, Pears and Apricots.
Coffee.

of medium size, boil it twenty minutes. Put into a saucepan one connec of butter, half a gail of milk and one connec of bread-crumbs. Add cayeune and sait to taste, and stir oil the bread has absorbed the milk and butter. Beat an egg and add this to the sauce, but be sure that it does not simmer after the egg has been added. Butter a flat tin disk, take off the fine leaves of the cauliflower and place them all round on it; break up the flower carefully and lay in the centre, mixing it as high as possible; pour the sauce over this, sprinkle a lew bread-crumbs on the top, and bake ten minutes,

Haricor Beans.—Soak half a pint of the small white beans overnight in just enough cold water to

white beans overlight in just enough cold water to cover them; the next day boil two hours, strain and put in a pie-dish with one-maif ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of finely-chopped parsiey, previously fried; cover with slices of raw bacon, and bake a quarter of an hour.

TIN-WEDDING CAKE.-Rub one cup of butter and three of sugar to a cream; add one cup of malk, four cups of flour, five eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tariar, half teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth pound of cirron. This makes two loaves.

of citron. This makes two loaves.

RASPBERRY CREAM.—Dissolve three-quarters of an ounce of the best isinglass and five ounces of loaf sugar in three-quarters of a part of new milk, load sugar in three-quarters of a pint of new mint, by bolling it slowly for ten minutes; strain it into a basin and add a pint of rich cream, with the juice of three-quarters of a pint of fresh raspberries, which have been cooked with three ounces of sugar for a quarter of annour. Smain into the mixture and turn rapidly with an egg-beater until it begins to thicken. Dup a mould in cold water, put in the cream and pince on ice until firmly set. Turn out carefully.

WHITE-MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of corn-starch, one cup of floor, the whites of six eggs, a little vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of bak-ing-powder. Bake in layers. Frosting for above— Take the whites of five eggs, twenty tablespoons sifted sugar beaten very light; a little vanilla. Spread between layers and outside of cake.

FRICASSEED CHICKEN.—Take two chickens, wash them well and dissect them; the them app in a bag and put them into a keitle with water enough to cover them, with an onion and a little sweet marjoram; boil till tender. When done take up and strain off and when pearly cold about a little sweet. off, and when nearly cold skim off the fat; put a pent of liquor into the kettle, then take the yorks of three eggs, a small piece of butter, a little natineg and a glass of sherry wine; beat them together, put

and a glass of sherry wine; beat them together, put them into the liquor and scald, but not beal.

Ragout of Veal.—Take the breast and neck of veal, put into a saucepan six cloves, some emous, three blades mace, a few pieces lemon-peel, a teaspoonful sweet marjoram and a little pepper; the m a cloth and pour on water to cover it. Buil till the bones will sup out, take up the meat and boil the bones in the liquor; brown the meat in butter, strain the bquor, put the meat into it and boil till tender, add an entace of butter, a glass of white wine, thicken it with flour and serve it with the meat and force-meat balls.

Scalloped Lorster.—Chop the meat of a boiled

SCALLOPED LOBSTEE.—Chop the meat of a boiled SCALLOFED LOBSTER.—Laby the meat of a bolled lobster the same as fora saint; butter a dish, put in a little lobster, then some bread-crumbs, a little pepper and mace or nutmer, then more lobster, bread-crumbs, pepper and mace. Bake fifteen munutes; pour some mayonnaise dressing on it, and send immediately to table. Then stir in the dressing.

A SANDWICH ISLAND SUPPER.

From The San Francisco Morning Call.

THE ERL-KING.

From the German of Goethe.

Who rideth abroad in the night so wild ?

It is the father with his child;

He holds the boy in his sheltering arm,
He presses him close, he keeps him warm.

"My son, why hid'st thou thy face in fear?"
"Oh, father, look! the Eri-King is near—
Dost see his crown and his train so bright?"
"My son, 'tis mist that's shining white."

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

SCALLOFED CAULIFLOWER.—Choose a cauliflower of medium size, boil it twenty minutes. Put into a sauceyan, one coulem of head And my mother has golden garments so trim.

"My father, my father, and dost thou not hear— The Eri-King is whispering his wiles at my ear ?" "Be quiet, now, be quiet, my child— The wind through the leaves is whistling wild." "Wilt come with me, thou beautiful boy ?

My daughters all things shall do for thy joy; My daughters their nightly reveis keep. And will rook thee, and dance thee, and sing thee to sleep."

"My father, my father, dest see over there The Erl-King's daughters with shimmering hair P "My sen, my sen, I see it quite plain— The old gray willows we're passing amain."

" I adore thee, my beauty, thou can'st not refuse, But if thou resistest, then force 1 will use."
"Oh, father ! oh, father ! he seizes my arm—
The Er!-King has hurt me, has done me harm." The father galloped, his heart beat wild, He held in his arms the shuddering child

He held in his arms the shuddering child; At length reached his home in fear and dread— And in his arms the child was dead. LILIAN TAYLOR

TOILETS FOR DOGS.

Tollets for Dogs.

From The London Globe.

There are 1.89 workpeople, male and female, who subsist in Paris by making personal decorations and habitiments for pet dogs, or otherwise paying attention to the canine race. The trade done by them is estimated at a total of five to six milions of francs, or nearly a quarter of a million stering, so that it may be easily guessed how great a commotion is caused among this section of society as often as the dog-days come round, and the indexible rules of the French police as to muzzling these animals are again put in force against their owners. The rage for dressing up canine pets has long prevailed in France to a much greater extent than on this side of the Channel, and has assumed extravagant proportions. The Figure gives some examples of the most notable fashions now to be observed among the fair owners. Almost every variety of dog has its own proper toilet, besides its own special toilet case containing the brushes, combs, sponges and other appliances for enabling it to be washed and dressed.

The ornaments suitable for a "bouledogue," would be by no means fitting for a "lulu," nor does it at all follow that what would be admired on a "griffon." The latter, which is a long-haired and carly-haired dog much prized by all Frenchwemen, is pitied and despised at this time of year if he is not close shaven over the body, leaving the lion-like mane which looks so particularly ridiculous to the English eye. Smooth terriers, who cannot be thus embellished or disfigured, are often adorned with a little plain gold bracelet soldered above the forcioot, and surmounted with a monogram; but it is essential that the leg encircled with this metal should be the left and not the right. Rough terriers have, on the other hand, a colar of bright metal, having a medallion or clasp upon it, sometimes with the photograph of the owner, or 6 some particular friend of hers, inclosed. The best brod "bulls" again, ought to wear the collar known as the "Griffier," with a colored ribbon—red or bin

Prom The San Francisco Morning Call.

Poi suppers are a great institution on the islands. I have had the fun of eating them in all sorts of places, ranging from the floor of a native insherinan's grass hui to the dining-room of rayaity. I believe that just now will be a good time to describe the best poi supper I have caten so far. It was at the beach summer residence of a Honolain merchant. The merchant was married to a half-white lady, and their beach home is a little gem of eigrance and comfort. The party was small, four half-white ladies are sisters, the daughters of a fine-looking old German, a noble, who was one of the party. The sisters were educated in Germany, and I have never met more gracefully entertaining and cultivated people, despite the nevel experience of eating supper with them, without the use of knives or forks.

The fable was spread in a large and siry room opening out upon a moonlit bit of sea beach. The white cloth was almost hidden beneath a spread of woven ferms, over which the service of silver, cut